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It has been generally taken for granted, that the repeal of the embargo and non-importation laws introduced into the Congress of the American states, on the message of the President, is pacific, and preparatory to concessions on the part of America. The contrary supposition of its being a war measure appears more probable, and that the measure arises from a desire to interest the Russians in the rights of neutrals, and against a system of paper blockades. If these laws are repealed, the Americans then afford to the Russians and other maritime powers an opportunity of becoming carriers of American produce, and of bringing to them the manufactures of Europe, and thus interest them as neutral powers. The same questions will then arise between them and Britain, as formerly existed between America and Britain.

The discussion in parliament on the corn laws occupies very general attention in Great Britain. One bill has passed through the house of Commons, allowing a free export of grain. Another laying a progressive duty on importation is before the house. Many petitions are pouring in against these measures, and it is probable the latter bill will be deferred to next session, to allow more time for discussion. It is a struggle between the landed and manufacturing interests. The former, by keeping up the prices of the produce of land in peace, wish to retain the high rents they obtained during the war. The landholder in his turn, is pressed severely by the weight of taxes, and can ill afford to lower his rental. An inequality pervades the system now attempted to be introduced. The land-holder is secured against grain falling too low; but there is no adequate security to the manufacturer against prices occasionally rising too high.

During the latter part of the market, flaxseed advanced considerably. The demand was greater than last year, and a much larger quantity appears to have been sown.

A meeting of noblemen and gentlemen and linen-draper was lately held in Dungannon, Lord Northland in the Chair, to memorial the Board of Trade against taking off the transit duty on foreign linens. A memorial was prepared, which, among other things stated, that a large proportion of the population of Ulster consisted of manufacturers of linens. This paragraph was expunged, on an objection being made by a gentleman, that it appeared to hold out a threat to government. Degrading timidity is thus infused into the counsels of tradesmen, when they call in the aid of noblemen and gentlemen. This is a characteristic trait of the servility of the times.

Exchange has rated through this month from 6 to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

On the 2d, the Moon is on the meridian at midnight, having then Antares below her to the west, though she rose before that star, which, as teachers will point out to their pupils in astronomy, is owing to her northern latitude. An hour and a quarter after is full Moon.

On the 8th, the Moon rises near midnight, after the fourth of the Goat, which star she passed at seven minutes past nine in the evening; and during the morning of the 9th, the chief stars near her are the four small ones in the tail of the Goat, from which, she is receding.

On the 15th, the Moon rises under Venus, who is now between her and the first of the Ram: near to, but above her, to the west, is the twelfth of the Whale

His dogmatical assertions may pass currently among his little circle of admirers; but in a fair court of public inquiry, they avail not. The point at issue between him and the commercial reporter lies in a narrow compass. He asserts there is no depreciation, but that the rise on gold and silver bullion arises from the quantities used in manufactures. The reporter, on the other hand, considers there is a real depreciation, owing to an unfavourable course of continental exchange, and the excessive issues to answer an enormous war expenditure, and to pay the interest of the national debt. Arguments to be availing in this controversy should bear on those points. There is no end to producing extraneous matter. The reporter is ready to enter on a discussion of the reasons he has alleged, but he declines to be led into a wide field of abuse, and into points not connected with the subject. No answer has yet been given to his doctrine of exchanges, and the too large issues of bank paper.

which star she passed in the preceding evening, and on the 17th is new Moon, at thirty-two minutes past eleven at night.

On the 21st, the Moon is seen to have removed far from Mars, and to have approached towards Jupiter, the first of the Lion being between her and this planet, but nearest to the Moon, and this groupe, in the west, will amuse the evening's walk.

On the 28th, the Moon is on the meridian at six minutes past nine, the seventh of the Balance being above and near her, as she passes this star at two minutes only past nine. The two first of the Balance to the west, and the second and first of the Scorpion below her to the east, form, with her, an amusing groupe for the evening walker.

Mercury is in his superior conjunction on the 6th, and of course after that time an evening star; but the Sun's light will be too powerful, till towards the end of the month, for any but the keen astronomers to discover him to the north of west-north-west, near the horizon, an hour after Sun-set. His longest stay above the horizon after Sun-set is little more than an hour and a quarter. The Moon passes him on the 19th.

Venus is a morning star, preceding the Sun by about an hour and a half on the 1st, and her duration above the horizon before sun rise is continually increasing. Her motion is direct through twenty-three degrees from the fifteenth of the Fishes to the perpendicular from the Pleiades to the ecliptic. The former star she passes on the 1st, when it is thirty-eight minutes to the north of her; and in the second week we notice her under the three first stars of the Ram, which she passes, but at a considerable distance from them, and she is perceived to be evidently directing her course to the Hyades, and her approach towards them at the close of the month will be interesting. The Moon passes her on the 14th.

Mars is an evening star, about eighteen degrees above the horizon in the west at sun-set on the 1st, and this height is daily decreasing. Of course the power of the Sun's rays will by the end of the month withdraw him in great measure from our notice. The Moon passes him on the 19th.

Jupiter is also an evening star, being on the meridian at forty-two minutes past five in the afternoon of the 1st, and at half past four on the 20th. Soon after sunset, therefore, we shall see him in the upper part of the lower region, in west-south-west. His motion is direct through about three degrees, and his latitude about sixty-eight minutes north. The daily diminution of the distance between Mars and Jupiter will be sufficiently perceptible. The Moon passes the latter planet on the 22d.

ERRATA.

Page 391, 17th line from the bottom, for *charm* read *chain*.

In the Naturalist's Report for March and April 1814.

For "*Narcissus Pseudo*," read "*Narcissus Pseudo*;" and for "*Fragaria Starilis*," read "*Fragaria Starilis*."

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